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Legacy - July 1997

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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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STANLEY SOUTH WILL RECEIVE HONORARY DOCTORATE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the graduation ceremonies on August 9, 1997, Stanley Austin South will be recognized by the University of South Carolina Board of Trustees with an Honorary Doctor of Humanities degree. For nearly four decades, Stanley has been a leading North American archaeologist in the field of Historical Archaeology. For 28 of those years, Stanley has discovered and excavated some of the most notable historical landmarks in the state of South Carolina, including Charles Towne Landing, Fort Moultrie, Ninety-Six, USC Horseshoe, Santa Elena, and Charlesfort. The next issue of *Legacy* will feature an article that will summarize Stanley's extraordinary lifetime achievements.

South Carolina Indian Mound Survey

By John L. Frierson

When I retired in 1995, after some 40 years work as a self-employed landscape nurseryman and horticulturist, I discovered that all my days had become Saturdays. A number of hobbies, including among them hunting, reading, gardening, woodworking, and collecting various objects, including prehistoric artifacts, occupied my time, but I also was interested in discovering new pursuits.

Because of a life long interest in history, I reentered the University of South Carolina and began course work toward a degree in history. Later, while rambling about the campus, I occasionally would visit the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and some friends who were on the staff. One day, I suggested to Dr. Al Goodyear that I would like to photograph the South Carolina Indian Mounds. Al then told

me that South Carolina did not have complete records of the mounds, and available information relating to this subject was somewhat sketchy, at best. The conversation between us resulted in my becoming affiliated with the Institute on a voluntary

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Mississippian period mound, "West Fork Mound," (Fairfield County). (Photo by John L. Frierson)

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Nena Powell Rice, Editor

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Vista

By Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist

As the hot summer continues, SCIAA is concluding several weeks of important fieldwork at the 16th century sites of Charlesfort and Santa Elena and the Paleoindian investigation at the Big Pine Tree and Charles sites in Allendale County. The Cultural Resource Consulting Division has been in the field at Fort Polk, Louisiana, and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program continues survey work at the Savannah River Site near Aiken. The South Carolina Petroglyph Survey in the upstate also continues.

On May 6, the Institute led friends to the Charlesfort excavation with a combined visit of nearly 120 people from across the state and a distinguished group from the Huguenot Society of South Carolina and the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Highlights of Allendale included a visit by Mary Wood Beasley, First Lady of South Carolina, accompanied by a group of students and parents who were brought to the site by Buddy Dubose. Highlights of Allendale also included wonderful dinner parties hosted by Lucius and Darryl Laffitte in their beautiful home in Allendale and an annual barbecue at the home of Jennalee and David Anderson in Williston. Both parties were attended by numerous archaeologists and SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust Board Members. Thank you to Darryl and Lucius, and to Jennalee and David!

In an earlier issue of *Legacy*, I alluded to the importance to South Carolina of the numerous archaeological and cultural resource management businesses now in operation. Due both to the demands of business opportunities and to the advocacy of South Carolina business

archaeologists by SCIAA, our SCIAA guide now lists 32 businesses in 40 different offices. It is the business sector that handles the archaeological compliance necessary for land-use projects throughout South Carolina to go forward.

As I conclude this *Vista*, I have just returned from the dedication of the important historic and archaeological site of Fort Lamar, a new South Carolina Heritage Trust property on James Island. We are grateful to Christopher Judge, the archaeologist and a principal in this important acquisition. I have also visited the excavations at an American Revolutionary period site at Historic Camden. It is a privilege to have Kenneth Lewis, a professor of anthropology from Michigan State University, back in South Carolina continuing the important archaeological work in Camden.

My ending literary quote is from the Roman civilization, the great writer Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (AD 121-180). In his *Meditations*, he reminds us, across 18 centuries, that:

*Time is like a river made up of the events which happen,
and a violent stream; for as soon as a thing has been seen,
it is carried away, and another comes in its place, and this
will be carried away, too.*



Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist.
(Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

MOUNDS, From Page 1

basis, doing a county by county physical and photographic survey of the prehistoric earthen mounds in our state.

After reviewing some of the South Carolina mound literature, I started to realize that I had heard of mounds existing within the state that were not included in available written sources. And, as word of my interest spread, I began to receive information suggesting locations for a number of existing mounds that were previously unrecorded. Members of the Institute provided me with many leads to promising sites. Other mound site locations came from my "poking about" in remote areas and receiving tips from persons encountered during these visits.

To date, I have card-catalogued and reported mound sites county by county, identified locations on county maps, and met with knowledgeable individuals, noting their addresses and telephone numbers. I have traveled approximately 8,000 miles in search of mounds. Remote mounds seem to require much time and several trips before they can be located. I expect to travel twice as much during the next



Woodland period mound, Estelle Hampton Frierson standing on "Ramona Mound," (Abbeville County). (Photo by John L. Frierson)

two years as I complete the mound survey.

Currently, I have gathered information on about 60 authentic prehistoric mounds. Of these 60 mounds, I have visited, photographed, and site recorded about one-third of them. Most of the mounds belong to the Mississippian culture. Several small mounds of the Woodland cultural period have been visited. It seems possible that as many as 100 prehistoric

mounds may be found by the time this survey is completed. Additionally, other mounds claimed by some as prehistoric, but obviously of natural or historic origin, will be noted in the survey in an attempt to prevent reinvestigation of these so-called prehistoric mounds in the future.

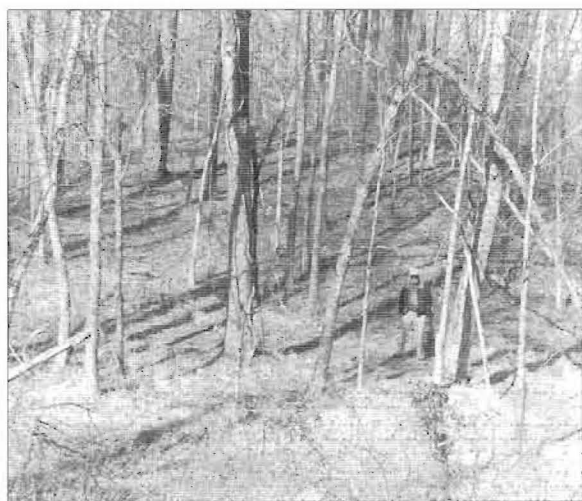
Over 90% of the mounds I have visited and photographed have been vandalized and

sometimes nearly destroyed by relic and pot hunters. Several of the mounds have been used as sources for road fill.

Interestingly, no mounds have been reported as occurring near some of our river systems. This is especially true for the Edisto River. Many counties contain only one mound. Other counties, such as Beaufort, Kershaw, and Oconee, contain clusters of mounds.

If you can contribute any tips, rumors, or other information relating to mound locations in South Carolina, please contact me through the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Dr. John L. Frierson is a Research Affiliate of the Institute. He received the Distinguished Archaeologist of the Year in 1996 at the recent 23rd Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. John also serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Research Trust.



T. E. "Herb" Hester standing in front of "Big Creek Mound," a remnant hill in Fairfield County, SC. (Photo by John L. Frierson)

Research

The Return of the 1997 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition

By Albert C. Goodyear

Institute researchers and guests spent four weeks again this year, from May 6 through May 31, excavating significant prehistoric sites on land and underwater along Smiths Lake Creek in Allendale County. This annual project, known as the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition, represents the fourth year that sustained scientific excavations have taken place on a series of ancient Paleoindian sites thought to be in excess of 10,000 years old. The expedition receives its primary funding and labor force from members of the public who register for a tax-deductible donation to SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust. This year, a total of 42 people registered, coming from as far away as Maine, Florida, and Texas. Without the help of these individuals it would not have been possible for our project to have gone into the field. This year the expedition was joined by SCIAA's entire Underwater Archaeology Division which worked for three weeks in Smiths Lake Creek. Funding for the underwater operations was provided by a grant from the Archaeological Research Trust and a private donor.

Excavations continued for the fourth straight year at the Big Pine Tree site where strong evidence of a Clovis occupation has been identified. This site has produced several fluted blanks and preforms in the deepest archaeological layer along with classic Paleoindian tools including tiny microblades. Above this layer lies a zone producing Dalton points and



Completed profile after excavation at the Big Pine Tree site. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Taylor side-notched points thought to be 10,000 years old or older. This year four 2-meter squares were excavated forming an 8-meter long trench. These excavations produced artifacts in their stratigraphic positions including fluted bifaces at the bottom. Upon completion, this trench was deepened using a backhoe to allow a view of how the artifact bearing soils of the Holocene overlie the ancient pre-human Pleistocene terrace. The north wall of the trench was then drawn and photographed.

The graduate student supervisors who oversaw the excavation of Big Pine Tree site this year included Al Woods of the University of Florida and Rhonda Brewer and Grayal Farr both of Florida State University. Mark Muniz of the University of Florida

aided in the last week and helped draw the profile. Joy Staats, a recent graduate of the University of South Carolina, aided in the excavations and artifact identification at Big Pine Tree.

This year saw the excavation of the Charles site which was discovered by Tommy Charles in 1982. Charles directed excavations here with the help of graduate students, Sean Maroney of USC and Grayal Farr, and the help of many hardworking volunteers who battled the formidable Savannah River swamp mosquitoes and the clay soil. Andy Hemmings of the University of Florida also joined the dig in the remaining days and helped finish the excavation. Four 2-meter squares arranged in a transect perpendicular to Smiths Lake were excavated to the sterile Pleistocene clay terrace which

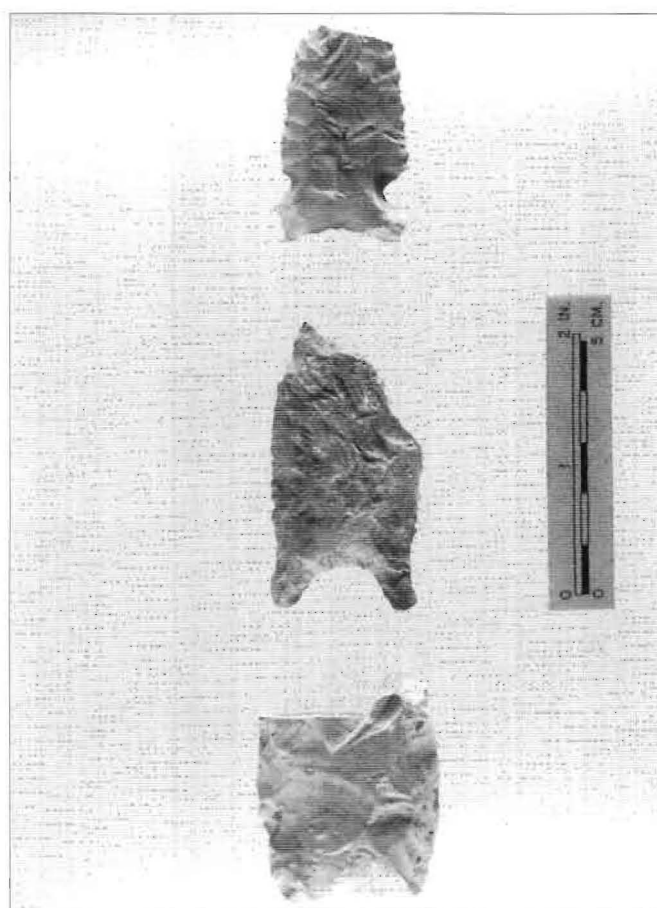
provided a cross-sectional profile of the site. An area 2 by 4 meters was also excavated toward the creek edge. The ancient soils or paleosols were classified in the field by Dr. John E. Foss of the University of Tennessee in order to reconstruct the stratigraphy and environmental history of the site.

The Charles site has produced a number of Paleoindian lanceolate preform fragments over the years that have eroded from a layer of weathered artifacts visible in the cutbank profile. This basal Paleoindian layer was contacted in excavations, although in a lighter density than observed in the creek bank. Several fragments of early stage biface blanks and preforms were found correlating with the material eroding from the cutbank. No diagnostic Paleoindian points were found. However, the preforms that have been recovered over the years from the bank tend to resemble bifaces that would result in Suwannee or Dalton points rather than Clovis points. A concentration of chipped stone items was found in the lowest zone of the excavation that, when removed, revealed a reddened, burned-looking soil resting on the Pleistocene terrace. This

appears to be a Paleoindian hearth. A soil sample was taken which will be floated for charcoal in an effort to get an AMS radiocarbon date.

Under the direction of Christopher Amer, SCIAA's Underwater Archaeol-

ogy Division spent three weeks working in Smiths Lake Creek in conjunction with the land digs. Staff included James Spirek, Lynn Harris, Joe Beatty, and Carl Naylor. Research Affiliate Brinnen Carter of the University of Florida worked as an underwater archaeologist and was responsible for all cartographic work. Brinnen also worked the last week on excavating the Charles site. Hobby divers Doug Boehme and George Pledger gave considerable help as well.



Diagnostic projectile points of Big Pine Tree site's different depths: A Clovis preform(bottom), a Dalton point (center), a Taylor side-notched point (top). (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Michael Phipps of the Wateree Dive Shop did underwater video of the Big Pine Tree site.

At the Charles site, a continuous topographic transect was recorded to assess the creek bottom profile. A

natural outcrop of chert, previously seen in 1985, was located and mapped. Data recovery by dredging was conducted in front of the eroding profile which yielded some Early and Middle Archaic points, plus examples of possible Paleoindian biface preforms.

A survey of Smiths Lake Creek between Charles and Big Pine Tree revealed a large, natural outcrop of chert boulders of stone tool quality. More survey of the entire creek length is planned for 1998.

At Big Pine Tree, extensive topographic data were recorded using multiple transects that spanned the creek. Data recovery was conducted in an area near the eroding bank profile to recover artifacts that had fallen into the creek. Numerous Archaic points and biface blanks were found plus one rhyolite Dalton point. More data recovery is planned for 1998 in the deeper part of the creek. No natural outcrop of chert was found in front of Big Pine Tree, which seems surprising given the great density of chipped lithic debris from the site.

This year the Allendale Paleoindian Expedition received its usual share of visitors from the public and visiting scientists. We had a special occasion when the First Lady of South Carolina, Mary Wood Beasley, wife of

Governor David M. Beasley, paid a visit with a school group from Columbia. Dinner parties for our staff and guests, which seem to have become a tradition, were given again this year by Dr. Lucius Laffitte and his wife Darryl of

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Allendale and by Dr. David G. Anderson and his wife Jennalee of Williston. These gracious hosts provided great food and hospitality, and otherwise provided a pleasant social forum for archaeologists and folk with common interests to come together.

Once again, the real success in the expedition lies with the generosity and hard work of the guests who registered. Without the donation given in registration, the project would not have been able to spend a month in the field. In 1997, 42 people signed up for one or more weeks of work. The registrants this year were:

First Week

John Arnold, Columbia, SC
David S. Butler, Winter Springs, FL
Matt Cleaver, Seminole, FL
Virginia Culp, Mountain Rest, SC
Paula Fleming, Mt. Pleasant, SC
Berne Hannon, Taylors, SC
Susan Hollyday, Nashville, TN
John Moran, Hilton Head Island, SC
Dana Parson, Cleveland, GA
Stewart Parson, Cleveland, GA
Shawn Stafford, Orlando, GA
Kenn Steffy, Sumter, SC

Second Week

Lezlie Mills Barker, Greenville, SC
Marilyn Blanchard, Aiken, SC
John Connors, Waco, TX
Robert Hammond, Westbrook, ME
Susan Hollyday, Nashville, TN
Ed Mann, Aiken, SC
Bonnie Martin, Columbia, SC
Alison Simpson, Greenville, SC
John Simpson, Greenville, SC
Karl Stell, Lancaster, SC

Third Week

Robert Allison, Raleigh, NC
Nanci Blackwood, Hilton Head Island, SC
Bob Cole, Hopkins, SC
John Connors, Waco, TX

Skip Johnson, Lilburn, GA
Dale Joslin, Lilburn, GA
Dorothy Moore, New Smyrna Beach, FL
Lawrence C. Parham, Latta, SC
John Rich, Columbia, SC
Gerrie Sinners, Kiawah Island, SC
Margie Tolly, Hilton Head Island, SC

Fourth Week

Cynthia Curry, Charlotte, NC
Hal Curry, Charlotte, NC
John L. Frierson, Lexington, SC
April Gordon, Rock Hill, SC
Don Gordon, Rock Hill, SC
Belinda Hardin, Chapel Hill, NC
Bill Lyles, Columbia, SC
Terry Murphy, Macon, GA
Aaron Von Frank, Rock Hill, SC

I would like to again thank each of the participants for making this season such a success. Their good cheer and hard work is greatly appreciated. Clariant Corporation, the owner of the sites and our generous host, is also gratefully acknowledged. The Clariant

staff provided great logistical support, especially with the backhoe work, and were helpful in every way to us and our guests. Use of the spacious camping facilities is greatly appreciated. Mike Anderson, Director of Human Resources for Clariant, has always opened the doors and made sure we had what we needed.

Plans are being developed for the 1998 Allendale Paleoindian Expedition which will run for four weeks from May 5 through May 30. Next year's work will include both land and underwater archaeology excavations. For further information, contact Al Goodyear at SCIAA.

Funding Needed for Allendale

Funds are needed to support laboratory research including analysis and cataloging, soil micro-morphology, and photography. All donations are tax-deductible. Please send checks in care of Dr. Al C. Goodyear, payable to the USC Educational Foundation.



The Charles site excavation crew, fourth week. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Mary Wood Beasley, First Lady of South Carolina (with camera), school children, and parents visit the Allendale Paleoindian excavations. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

The Project Director, Albert Goodyear, explains to visitors the excavation at the Big Pine Tree site. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)



Dinner party at the beautiful home of Lucius and Darryl Laffitte in Allendale. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

Charlesfort/Fort San Felipe Excavation, Spring 1997

By Chester B. DePratter and Stanley South

In June 1996, Dr. John M. Palms, President of the University of South Carolina, announced the discovery of Charlesfort by SCIAA archaeologists Chester B. DePratter and Stanley South. This announcement, which garnered national and international attention, culminated a search begun by South in 1979.

Charlesfort, a small French outpost occupied from 1562 to 1563, was built near present-day Beaufort, South Carolina, by Captain Jean Ribault and his men. Ribault and his two ships were involved in a mission of exploration without orders. He was so impressed by Port Royal Sound that he left behind a small garrison composed of volunteers while he returned to France for reinforcements. His return was delayed by a religious war then raging in France, and the small group of men left on Port Royal Sound ultimately grew tired of awaiting his return. They mutinied, killed their commander, built a boat, and sailed for France after occupying Charlesfort for less than a year.

Why did it take 17 years to discover the location of Charlesfort? First, the fort itself was rather simple. It was constructed by Ribault and his 150 man crew in less than a month as a temporary fortification to house 27 men. Second, it was occupied for less than a year by a small number of people, so that the number of features and amount of garbage and other



Profile cut of Spanish Fort San Felipe and French Charlesfort moats. Chester DePratter (left) on bottom of San Felipe moat; Jim Legg (right) working on Charlesfort moat. (Photo by Stan South)

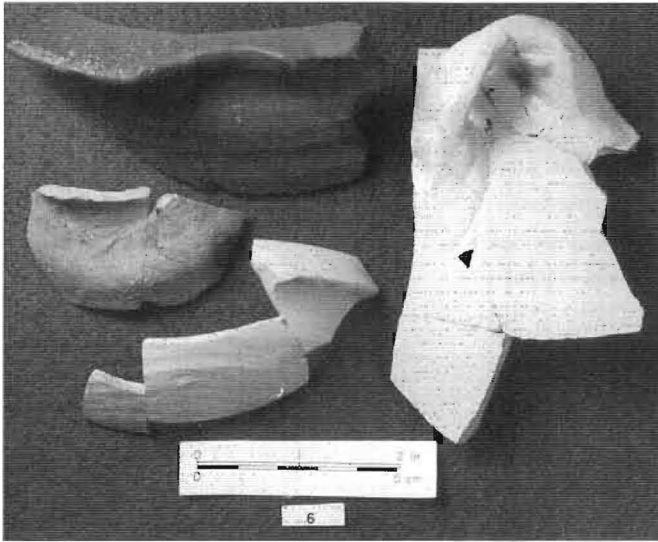
debris associated with it would, of course, be sparse. Third, maps, artwork, and documentary sources provide ambiguous and contradictory information on the location of the fort. And finally, it has a later Spanish fort, part of the Spanish colonial settlement of Santa Elena, built directly on top of it. The debris and construction features associated with this Spanish fort (Fort San Felipe, occupied 1566-1570) obscured the remains of Charlesfort.

Stanley South found Fort San Felipe and excavated portions of it in 1979, 1982, 1983, and 1984. During those excavations, he found a ditch beneath the wall of the Spanish strong house within the fort, and thought that to be perplexing. He also noted in his reports that there were occasional ceramic sherds that were not of the expected Spanish types, and he even suggested that some of those might be French. As it turns out, some of these

sherds were indeed French. We now know that additional stoneware sherds excavated by South and thought by him to be 19th century stoneware, were in fact 16th century stoneware.

DePratter joined South in the search for Charlesfort in 1989. After an involved and unsuccessful search along part of Parris Island's shoreline, the search was focused on the Santa Elena site. According to DePratter's work, the Santa Elena site was in the right place, and South had already identified a limited number of possible French artifacts there. Further analysis of South's previous excavations in Fort San Felipe and the materials he found led to the announcement of Charlesfort's discovery in 1996.

In Spring 1997, DePratter and South returned to Parris Island to further investigate the remains of Spanish Fort San Felipe and to see if they could identify the moat, buildings, and other remains of Charlesfort



Sixteenth century French stoneware sherds from 1562-1563 Charlesfort on Parris Island, South Carolina. (Photo by Stan South)

that lay buried beneath the Spanish fort. Armed with a research design anchored in South's previous work on the site, they selectively reopened portions of previously excavated areas and opened new trenches and blocks as well.

Support for this project was provided through the U. S. Marine Corps. Excavations ran from March 30 to June 5, a total of nearly ten weeks. DePratter and South served as project directors; James Legg served as field director; Mike Stoner, William Radisch, and Linda "Polly" Worthy served as field assistants; and Marilyn Pennington and Carol McCannless served as tour guides and field assistants. Thirty-six volunteer crew members provided a total of 62 person weeks of labor. The excavations were visited by nearly 1,000 persons, each of whom received a guided site tour and orientation lecture.

The large 15-foot-wide by 5-foot-deep moat surrounding Fort San Felipe was re-examined to see if it might not be a French moat re-dug by the Spanish. That turned out to not be the case; but in those excavations, remnants of the smaller French

defensive ditch were uncovered. This French ditch was approximately 8 feet across and 2 feet deep. The ditch found by South in 1983 beneath the Spanish strong house wall, we now know is part of this French defensive structure.

Time did not allow exposure of the entire French

defensive ditch, but portions of it were excavated during the 1997 field season. Within this ditch, we found the remains of the French strong house, built by Ribault in 1562. It measures at least 14 feet by 40 feet and shows evidence of having been rebuilt once. This correlates with documentary evidence which states that the original building burned during the French

occupation but was rebuilt in a single day with the assistance of local natives.

The number of French artifacts so far identified from the Charlesfort/ Fort San Felipe excavations is not large. Fewer than 100 stoneware sherds and a handful of earthenware sherds have been assigned to French types. Identification of additional materials awaits further research in the archaeological literature as well as continuing contacts with European archaeologists.

At the present time, no additional excavations are planned for the remains of either Charlesfort or Fort San Felipe. There are still unresolved issues relating to the size and layout of the defensive ditch and the strong house it encloses, but as is usual in archaeology, we never get to dig up everything. Time and funding limits restrict our ability to fully excavate this part of the site right now. Perhaps, in a few years, we will return to discover more about the long lost, but now discovered, Charlesfort.



Stan South and crew mapping features in area inside French Charlesfort. (Photo by Chester B. Pratter)

Stallings Economics

By Kenneth E. Sassaman

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth in a series of five articles dealing with Stallings Culture.

When the 17th-century philosopher Thomas Hobbes described the life of "primitive man" as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short," he needed no statistics to make his case. To him, people who had to scour the landscape in an unrelenting search for food were truly impoverished. Lacking the ability to grow their own food, such "primitives" were considered slaves to nature, unable to establish permanent settlements and thence the finer things in life—"no culture of the earth; . . . no account of time; no arts; no letters; no society."

Some three hundred years after Hobbes penned these influential words, anthropologists began collecting some hard data on hunter-gatherer populations. The results proved surprising. Far from being impoverished, the food economies of hunter-gatherers were exceptionally good. Their diets were ample and well balanced. Only about 20 hours a week were required to collect enough food to meet or exceed international nutritional standards for an average-sized family. This leisurely schedule left plenty of time for family life and socializing. Theirs was a close-knit society, providing economic security and social harmony for all. So rich

were hunter-gatherers in these basic human needs, that one anthropologist dubbed them the "original affluent society."

Additional scientific study verified that the key to "affluence" in hunter-gatherer economies is mobility. Whereas economic systems based on nonportable processes or facilities tie people to particular

round-trip distances each day to feed their families. Relocating a camp before resources are depleted locally not only avoids the diminishing returns of staying put, but it is also ecologically sound behavior, thus sustainable.

So Hobbes had it all wrong. Mobility wasn't the bane of "primitive man," it was his greatest asset. It follows that under conditions of restricted mobility, hunter-gatherer economies change. Several recent studies document just how damaging such restrictions can be. Unable to relocate at will, hunter-gatherers are forced to diversify their strategies to include new resources and technologies. The solutions are not always

healthy ones, as some populations experience increased social strife, disease, and nutritional stress, even widespread starvation. This is the usual plight of groups impacted by the expansion of nation states. Exiled to reservations or otherwise stripped of autonomy, hunter-gatherers of the modern world suffer greatly. Had Hobbes witnessed such conditions, he may not have denigrated the primitive lifestyle.

As extreme as modern impacts have been, it would be wrong to glorify the prehistoric past as a world without economic or social stress.



The remains of shellfish and white-tailed deer (top) are usually conspicuous elements of Stallings shell middens, but when excavation fill is screened with 1/8-inch mesh, the small bones of fish (bottom) appear in impressive numbers. (SCIAA photos)

places, an economy of foraging works best when people can move at will. Over the long haul, it takes less energy to move people than it does to move

resources. This is true simply because the food available at any given location will eventually be depleted, requiring foragers to travel greater

Prehistory is rife with examples of hunter-gatherers who, for one reason or another, relinquished the mobile lifestyle for a more settled existence. In many cases this process was the prelude to more complex societies, ones built upon economies of food production that necessitated permanent settlement. In other cases, reduced mobility proved detrimental, perhaps for the same reasons witnessed today.

The Stallings Culture of the fourth-millennium was an experiment in settled living that seems to have failed. After establishing relatively permanent settlements in the middle Savannah River valley at about 3,700 BP groups of Stallings' affiliation disbanded some two centuries later and returned to the mobile lifestyle of their ancestors. Clues to the "rise and fall" of this hunter-gatherer society are encoded in a variety of archaeological evidence. Here, I want to focus on the food remains recovered from Stallings shell middens to examine the economic conditions of an increasingly settled lifestyle.

Before archaeologists became interested in reconstructing prehistoric diet, techniques of excavation were inadequate to detect anything other than the largest food remains. For Stallings sites this meant mostly shellfish and deer bones. The shell itself was a godsend to archaeologists. Not only did it render Stallings sites highly visible, and thus detectable, but it helped to preserve other organic remains by neutralizing the soil acids that normally destroy bone and plant material.

Of course, even the best conditions for preservation do absolutely no good if recovery techniques are substandard. Because early excavators of Stallings sites never screened their dirt, they missed the chance to recover

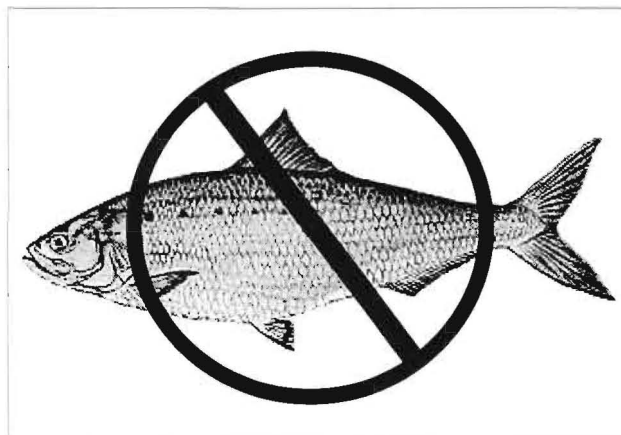
representative samples of food remains. Instead, the conspicuous remains of freshwater clam gained the undeserved status as the staple of Stallings diet.

The dietary significance of shellfish is a matter of debate. Some would argue that shellfish enabled a settled lifestyle,

whereas others see it as a "starvation" food, exploited only in times of dire need. Either way, the amount of inedible waste (i.e., shell) from a meal of clams greatly overshadows the edible portion, so shellfish are undoubtedly over represented.

When the fill of Stallings excavations is screened, shellfish begin to pale in comparison to the bones of vertebrates. Identifying these bones is the job of faunal specialist Renee Walker of the University of Tennessee. To date, Renee has examined over 75,000 bones from Stallings features. Many can be identified to the level of family or genus, sometimes even species. A wide variety of fauna are represented, including the familiar white-tailed deer. New to the mix are those small, inconspicuous remains that only fine screening reveals. Fish bones are particularly well represented, comprising no less than 61% and as much as 93% of the identifiable bone in any given sample. The bones of catfish and sunfish consistently dominate, followed by lesser numbers of suckers and gar. Occurring in minor traces are bones of freshwater drum, bowfin, perch, and carp.

Careful recovery and analysis now shows there are lots of fish remains



Archaeologists have long assumed that fish such as the American shad formed a significant part of the Stallings diet, but evidence substantiating this assumption has not been forthcoming. (SCIAA adaptation of drawing by SC Department of Natural Resources)

among the shell, but what exactly does this mean in terms of real food value? Clearly, it would take a lot of fish to equal the meat of a single deer, so we cannot simply compare numbers of bones to reconstruct diet. More realistic data are found in the estimated meat yield from particular species. Such calculations verify that deer eclipses all other meat resources. Still, humans do not live by deer alone; and what the new-found fish data reveal, are aspects of the routine, daily components of Stallings diet. No doubt the occasional deer kill provided a bounty of high-protein food, but as Stallings groups became increasingly stationary in their riverine settlements, fish appears to have become their staple protein resource.

Another aspect of the fish data is especially revealing. Ever since William Claflin noted seeing "quantities" of sturgeon bone at Stallings Island, local archaeologists assumed that anadromous fish formed a significant part of the Stallings diet. Anadromous fish are species that migrate from the sea into freshwater rivers to spawn. In addition to the Atlantic sturgeon, anadromous species that migrate up the Savannah River

See STALLINGS CULTURE, Page 12

STALLINGS CULTURE, From Page 11

include members of the herring family, notably American shad. Anyone familiar with the annual salmon runs of the Northwest Coast knows how bountiful a resource anadromous fish can be. In fact, many Northwest Coast tribes depended on salmon not only for its immediate food value, but as a storable commodity. In addition, salmon runs were times of great feasting among the clans who banded together cooperatively to harvest and process fish. Many anthropologists believe that the richness and reliability of this very resource was the main reason why so many Northwest Coast groups achieved a level of sedentism and cultural complexity well beyond that of hunter-gatherers elsewhere.

Here, it seemed, was an appropriate ethnographic analog for the development of Stallings Culture. The shoals of the middle Savannah River afforded ample opportunity to construct fish weirs for exploiting spring fish runs. Once in place, such facilities would have drawn people back year after year, nurturing interdependence among households and the development of technologies of mass processing and storage. Such an economic foundation would have supported sedentary communities, emergent leaders, and elaborate ceremonialism—those very traits believed to set Stallings apart from other southeastern groups.

It all seemed to fit except for one pesky detail: no hard, bony evidence for anadromous fish. Despite Claflin's observation from the 1920s, absolutely no sturgeon or shad bone was detected in a recent analysis of Stallings Island bone by Dan Weinand and Betsy Reitz

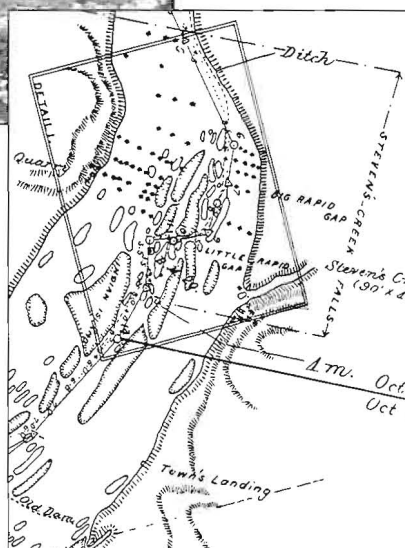
of the University of Georgia. Because these samples were not adequately screened, one might suggest that the evidence had slipped through our hands. However, this is clearly not the case in the samples Renee Walker has examined. Sturgeon or shad simply were not routinely collected by Stallings folks, at least not in ways that resulted in preserved deposits of bone.



Instead of seeing sturgeon, Claflin may have observed the remains of soft shell turtle. Indeed, the shell segments of this reptile species resemble the bony plates or scutes of sturgeon. Along with a wide variety of aquatic turtles, soft shell turtle remains are relatively common elements in Stallings faunal assemblages. Like fish, turtle appears to have been a staple of Stallings diet, at least during the warm months, when they were most active.

The Northwest Coast model simply doesn't fit. Instead of large-scale, communal labor ventures involving leaders, elaborate technology, and storage, resources taken from the shoals of the Savannah River required nothing more than household labor and simple tools. The juvenile fish that dominate the bone assemblages were likely seined from shallow pools, while simple basket traps may have been used to capture larger fish, particularly suckers. Bone fish hooks found in Stallings contexts attest to some line technology, most likely trot lines, ideal for collecting catfish. Aquatic turtles, too, were likely caught on trot lines, while those that like to bask in the sun, such as the pond turtles, would have been vulnerable targets on the exposed rocks of shoals.

Finding no basis for complexity in the collection of aquatic foods, perhaps the economy of plant foods tells a different story. Unfortunately, plant remains are more difficult to recover and detect than bone, for they are generally smaller and more susceptible to decay. A recovery technique known as



Before the Savannah River was dammed at Augusta, the area surrounding Stallings Island would have resembled the shoals of the Broad River near Columbia (top). An 1889 navigation map (bottom) of the middle Savannah River depicts the island and shoals complex before construction of the Stevens Creek dam in the early 20th century. Stallings Island is the landform marked "Indian Island" on this map. (SCIAA photo and drawing)

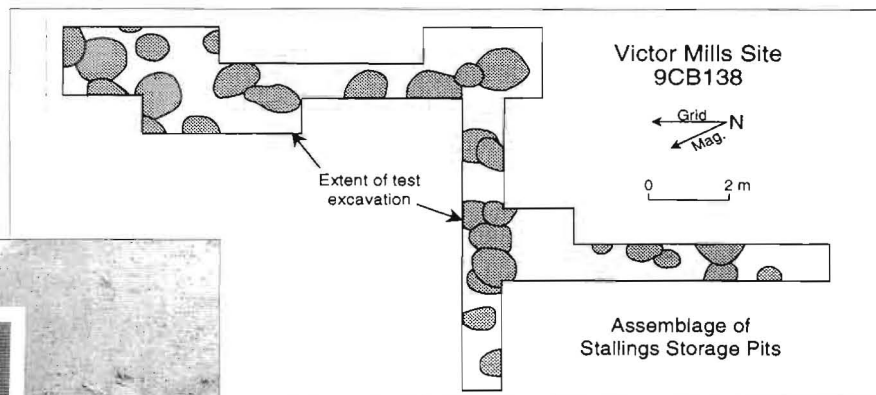
flotation ensures that minute bits of plant remains do not escape archaeological attention. We have employed flotation routinely in our processing of feature fill, but have so far recovered

few plant remains of economic significance. Hickory nutshell is typically observed, along with small traces of walnut, acorn, and wild fruit seeds.

Indirect evidence for plant food uses is found in the technologies of processing and storage. Grinding tools and nutting stones are common to Stallings tool assemblages, and a variety of pit features may have been used for storing nuts

and seeds. One recent discovery has been especially illuminating. On an upland ridge overlooking the Savannah River in Columbia County, Georgia, the Victor Mills site contains an assemblage of large pits. The few pits we've examined contained fire-cracked rock, soapstone cooking stones, plain fiber-tempered pottery, charcoal, and small bits of hickory or walnut shell. One pit also held a massive anvil or grinding slab. Taken together, this evidence suggests that Victor Mills was the location of intensive nut processing and storage.

Calculating the scale of these activities is a bit tricky because excavations at Victor Mills were incomplete. We exposed some two dozen pits in about one-fifth of a 180-square-meter area. Extrapolating from these figures, I estimate a minimum of 120 pits with an average volume of 550 liters each. By any standards, the 1,800+ bushels that these pits could have held is a lot of nuts. Of course, we know the pits weren't used all at



Test excavations at the Victor Mills site (9CB138) revealed an assemblage of large storage pits, represented by shaded ovals in the above site plan. One such pit (left) contained a large grinding slab or anvil that was probably used to process hickory nuts. (SCIAA drawing and photo)

once, for many of them intercept one another. But if only 10% was used in any given season, the volume involved

would have to represent the stores of more than one household.

Here, then, is a process that likely involved not only cooperative labor, but long-term investments in facilities and resources. Importantly, the Victor Mills assemblage is early in the history of Stallings Culture. Dating to about 4,000 years ago, these pit activities took place at the very time Coastal Plain populations were beginning to assert themselves into the territories of their Piedmont neighbors, members of the Mill Branch Culture (see *Legacy* Vol. 1, No. 2, 1996). Undoubtedly, the intensity of nut collecting and processing evident in the Victor Mills assemblage was somehow influenced by relations between these ethnic groups, be they competitive or cooperative.

The intensity of nut collecting didn't last for long. By the time classic Stallings Culture developed in the middle Savannah, the technology of nut storage and processing had shrunk to the scale of individual household production. Large storage pits

continued to be used, but only as isolated features adjacent to domestic structures (see *Legacy* Vol. 2, No. 1, 1997). Perhaps we are overlooking evidence for continued large-scale production, but given the faunal evidence described above, it seems likely that the subsistence economy during classic Stallings times was simply household-based.

The picture of Stallings economics that emerges from these new data is somewhat surprising. Because Stallings Culture represents the highest order of cultural elaboration and integration ever witnessed in 9,000 years of local hunter-gatherer prehistory, I expected evidence for economic organization of equivalent scale. The lack of such evidence may go a long ways toward explaining why communities dispersed only 200 years after establishing relatively permanent settlements in the middle Savannah. For these communities, a return to mobile settlement was pure salvation, for as we'll see in the fifth and final installment in this series, staying put wasn't the key to a less Hobbesian way of life.

Next Issue: The Demise of Stallings Culture

Archaeological Research Trust

Formerly *PastWatch*, Newsletter of the Archaeological Research Trust Endowment

Chair Notes

By **Lezlie Mills Barker**

I am now, as Tommy Charles once said to me, "paying the price for time spent in the field." Every year, May seems to become increasingly crowded with activities, and I always think I will never be able to get away. But somehow, I manage to escape again to Allendale and work with Dr. Goodyear and an assorted group of graduate students and volunteers as part of his Allendale Paleoindian Expedition. Spring has always been my favorite time of year. But thoughts of baseball and the ever changing plans for my garden have taken a back seat to plotting my escape for a week in the field. There is so much to catch up on when I return, but I am happy to pay the price.

The Archaeological Research Trust (ART) is proud to have provided a portion of the funding for this year's expedition. The Trust awarded Dr. Goodyear funds toward the field expenses of the Underwater Archaeology Division. Another portion of funding for the expedition comes from the registration fees paid by the volunteers. I have often wondered what it is about archaeological fieldwork that draws volunteers, like myself, who are willing to pay for the experience. Whatever the reason, volunteers provide both the manpower and the dollars needed to expand limited research budgets. The reality is that private support is usually necessary to do archaeology in South Carolina.

The Archaeological Research Trust was formed in 1991 to assist the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology archaeologists and research affiliates in obtaining funding from the private sector. Our goal is to build an endowment that will provide funds in perpetuity for archaeological research and education. While state and federal funds provide support for the personnel and facilities of the Institute, private support is often needed to pursue field and laboratory research. Today, each archaeologist must spend precious time and energy finding funding for their projects. As the income from the ART endowment grows, we hope to be able to lessen the need for individual fund-raising and provide funding for projects through ART grants. These grants are awarded annually by the ART Board through a competitive grant process.

The Trust board currently has twelve members; myself, Andee Steen (Heath Springs), Lynn Harris (SCIAA), Bruce Rippeteau (SCIAA), Christopher Amer (SCIAA), John Frierson (Columbia), Cary Hall (Greenville), Ernest "Chip" Helms (Kingsport, TN), Lucius Lafitte (Allendale), Jonathan Leader (SCIAA), Nadia Elena Mostafa (Columbia) and Lindsay Pettus (Lancaster). The Archaeological Research Trust is part of the USC Educational Foundation, which is responsible for the investment and management of the funds of the Trust. The Educational Foundation is an independent, non-profit, charitable organization. All donations to the Trust are tax-deductible.



Lezlie Mills Barker, Chair of the Archaeological Research Trust Board. (Photo by Olga Bowles)

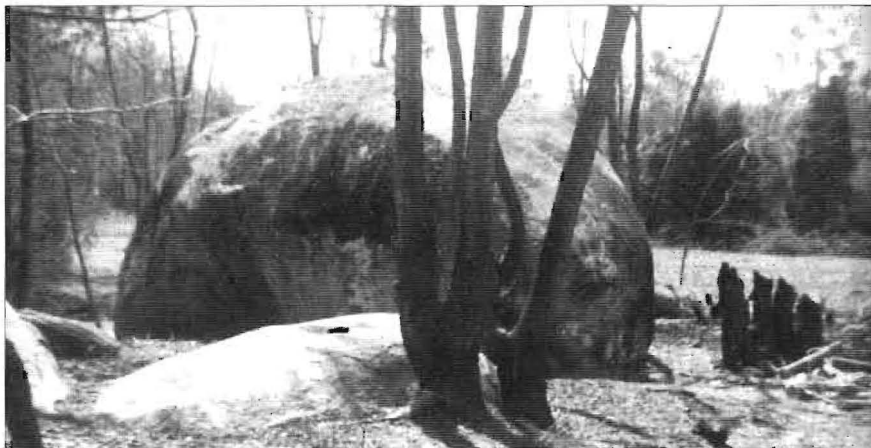
After years in the business world—where the work itself generated the income—I was unprepared for the reality of life in the not-for-profit world. There are always two equally important jobs to be done. The work, whether it be science or human services, and the need to secure the funds necessary to do that work. The Archaeological Research Trust was formed to ensure that there will always be funds available for archaeology in South Carolina. We will need the support of many people to build an endowment large enough to do this. All gifts to the endowment help us move closer to that goal.

Please take a moment and use the enclosed envelope to make a donation to the Trust. When you receive your copy of *Legacy* and read about the fieldwork opportunities and other projects underway in South Carolina, you can take pride in knowing that your support has helped make them possible.

A Multi-Component Site from Lancaster County

By Andee Steen

EDITOR'S NOTE: Andee Steen has been recording sites and working with Institute staff for over 20 years. She currently serves as Vice Chair of the Archaeological Research Trust Board.



Mortar (on boulder in foreground) on Andee and Frank Steen's property in Lancaster County, SC. (Photo by Andee Steen)

In 1969, when Frank and I moved to a farm at Stoneboro, South Carolina, in Lancaster County, we were told by an elderly gentlemen from the community that there was a "mortar rock" on our property. Locating this proved to be more difficult than we had anticipated for decayed leaves and honeysuckle vines covered it completely. After walking over the rock several times, we pulled off the vines and removed the leaves and muck, uncovering a soup bowl size cavity—the mortar.

The older members of the community at Stoneboro remember a root doctor using the mortar to grind herbs and wild plants for making medicines and potions. He was said to be a very famous and revered root doctor who ministered to the sick and dabbled in voodoo. People were careful not to anger him for they were afraid of his wrath. The folks from Stoneboro were especially respectful and fearful of his powers. Supposedly, this root doctor

was the choice of most people for casting spells. He also removed spells from individuals and protected them from evil influences—successfully, it is said.

While exploring old newspapers from the 1930s, I came across an article about "One of the most successful and infamous root doctors in Lancaster County—Joe Jackson who lives at Stoneboro." The article went on to say "more people probably went to consult Dr. Jackson than any other conjurer in these parts. People came from miles around to seek his aid."

The fields surrounding the mortar have produced hundreds of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Near the rock is a spot where 18th century glass trade beads can be found after a washing rain. While many historic artifacts have been picked up from the site (38LA203), the prehistoric artifacts are more abundant. The most significant finds thus far are three fluted points.

CHARLESFORT/SANTA ELENA TOUR: A BIG SUCCESS

By Chester DePratter

On May 6, 1997, the Archaeological Research Trust sponsored a tour of the Charlesfort/Santa Elena excavations on Parris Island. Forty-five people including ART Board members, SCIAA staff, and friends of archaeology rode on a chartered bus from Columbia to the site, arriving at about 11:00 AM. They were joined there by two other groups including 38 members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina and 34 members of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

Scheduling of the Charlesfort visit could not have been better, because interest in Huguenot research was at a peak in May. An important conference was held in Charleston on May 15 to 17. The conference, titled "Out of New Babylon: The Huguenots and their Diaspora," was sponsored by the College of Charleston's Program in the Carolina Lowcountry and the Atlantic World. This conference drew an international group of participants and attendees, many of whom were on the Charlesfort tour.

Stanley South and Chester DePratter personally led the site tour for this group of more than 120 visitors who learned of both the background of the site's French and Spanish occupations. They also got to see the excavations in progress including two large cuts through the moat of Spanish Fort San Felipe as well as portions of the Charlesfort moat. The site visit was followed by a box lunch and then a tour of the nearby historic town of Beaufort. A good time was had by all!

Watch these pages for information about future ART sponsored tours to excavations at Charlesfort/Santa Elena and elsewhere.



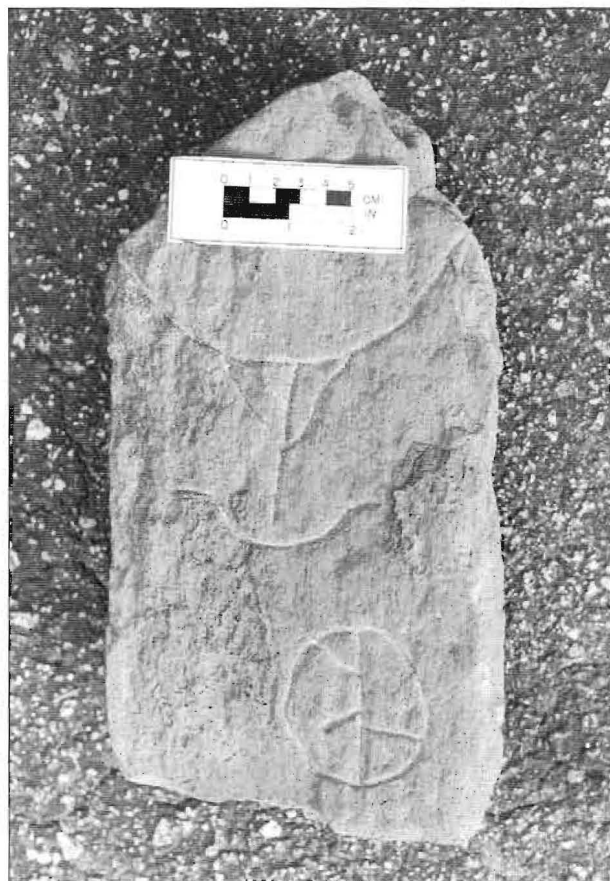
SCIAA Tour to Charlesfort. (Photo by Stan South)

The South Carolina Petroglyph Survey

By Tommy Charles

If you love to explore the outdoors you may wish to get involved in the South Carolina Petroglyph (Rock Art) Survey now being conducted across the South Carolina Piedmont by the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. What exactly are we looking for? Petroglyph is a Greek word meaning "rock writing." And although Prehistoric Native Americans had no formal alphabet, they left thousands of inscriptions on every conceivable kind of rock throughout the world. Most prehistoric carvings are abstract forms consisting of lines or forms that, to us, may appear to be random, unintelligible "doodles." Other carvings are of circles, squares, stick figures of people and animals, foot or hand prints, bird tracks and, perhaps, boundary markers and clan and fertility symbols. Most carvings are simple but some are rather elaborate.

That petroglyphs occur in abundance in the American Southwest is common knowledge, but relatively few have been discovered in the eastern states. This imbalance of discoveries may be due to several factors; one is that in the east, very little effort has been made to find these artifacts, and another is the dense vegetation of the eastern states that effectively hides petroglyphs and makes survey far more difficult than in western states.



Petroglyph found in Greenville County, South Carolina. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

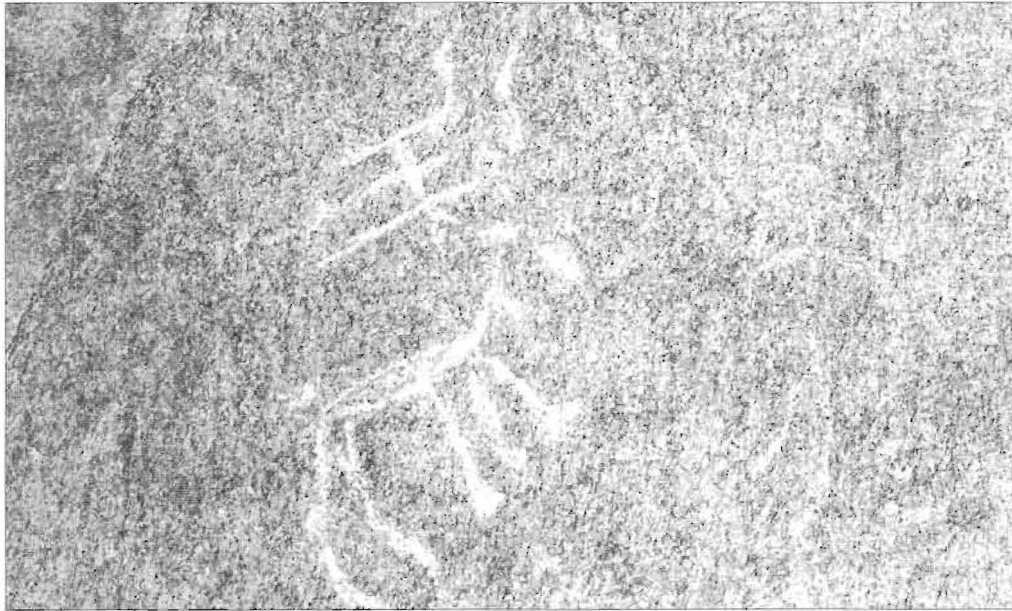


Petroglyph found in Pickens County, South Carolina. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

Here in South Carolina I recorded six petroglyphs between 1979 and 1990 when I was conducting a survey of artifact collections from prehistoric Native American sites. The knowledge that these carvings existed and that they were an ignored part of our cultural heritage was the catalyst for undertaking the petroglyph survey.

The search for petroglyphs is being conducted in two ways: (1) a pedestrian survey using volunteers to explore certain tracts of land and (2) an appeal to the citizenry for information through various news media.

The first phase of the petroglyph survey was conducted during the months of January and February 1997. Twenty-four days were spent in the field during those two months and another seven days of survey were conducted during June. Part of this time was spent surveying tracts of land, but most was spent responding to citizens who reported finding carvings. Combined, the two methods resulted in the recording of approximately 150 carvings during 31 days of



Petroglyph (38LU422) found in Laurens County, South Carolina. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

field work.

Little is presently known about the meaning of Native American petroglyphs. If we are to ever have an opportunity to learn more about them, then it is imperative that they be found and recorded now, before the opportunity is lost forever. These rock carvings are disappearing at a rapid rate—acid rain, freezing and thawing, lichens and mosses—have already obliterated many carvings, and now increasing development threatens many of the remaining petroglyphs. Many petroglyphs are already so eroded that they are almost impossible to see except when the angle of the light is just right. Usually this is in early morning or late in the day, when the sun is at a low angle and dark, rainy days when the stone is wet.

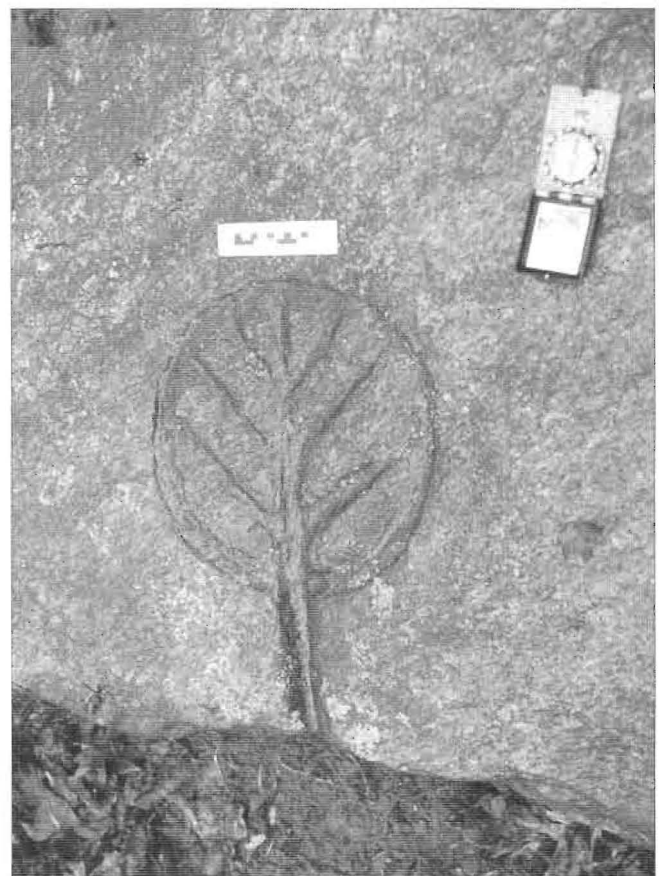
The petroglyph survey is the first attempt ever in South Carolina to find and record these rare artifacts. The Piedmont is a large area and impossible to survey adequately with just a few persons, so the success of this survey depends greatly on the number of citizens that choose to participate.

All it takes to get involved in the

survey is a willingness to closely inspect the rocks in your own yard. You can expand this exploration to the degree you wish—your neighbor's yard, or any lands to which you have access. The entire Piedmont of South Carolina has rock boulders and each one is a potential host for a carving. You might wish to get your school, scout troop, hunt club, church members, and friends involved. The more people involved, the greater the opportunity for success. When you find a carving, first, make sure you can return to it,

then call or write Tommy Charles, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208. I will contact you and arrange a visit to record your finds.

The Institute has no interest in acquiring these artifacts, nor will the location of your finds be made public without your consent. We simply wish to record them. With the cooperation of our state's citizens, the petroglyph survey will be successful and perhaps, someday the



Petroglyph found in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. (Photo by Tommy Charles)

Anonymous Donor Supports Charlesfort/Santa Elena Educational Program and Volunteers

By Chester B. DePratter and Stanley South

The Spring 1997 field season was only the latest in a string of Santa Elena and Charlesfort research projects stretching back to 1979. Stanley South directed this work from 1979 to 1990. He was joined by Chester DePratter in 1991, and they have jointly directed eight field seasons of work.

Beginning in 1991, two important components were added to the Charlesfort/Santa Elena work. The first was the use of volunteers to assist in the excavations. This was necessitated, in part, by a lack of research funds, but it also grew out of a commitment to educate the public and to include them, to the extent possible, in the research. The second addition involved the hiring of full-time tour guides to provide visitors with an interesting and accurate description of the history of the site and the archaeology being done there.

Since 1991, each of these endeavors has been extremely successful. During each eight-week season, 30 to 35 volunteers assist us with excavations and artifact processing. Volunteers are provided with housing and a daily per diem allowance to cover food costs. Site visitation ranges between 1,000 and 1,500 persons (about one-half school children), depending on the amount of advance publicity arranged by the project directors. These tours are provided with no cost to visitors.

For the last three years, much of the cost of these two educational programs has been covered by a series of donations made by an anonymous source. These funds have now been expended, and we are seeking ways to provide these same services for future projects.

Volunteers for the 1997 Charlesfort/Santa Elena Project

Eight-Week Volunteers

David Jordan, Santa Maria, CA
JoAn Jordan, Santa Maria, CA
Dennis Rusnak, Burton, SC

Carl Arndt, Savannah, GA
Nancy White, Sacramento, CA
Cynthia Stoothoff, Dataw Island, SC
Leslie Perry, Lilburn, GA
Dorothy Rascoe, Lithonia, GA
Gwen McPoland, Greenville, SC
Kitty Burnette, Taylors, SC
Betty Riggan, St. Augustine, FL
Matt Cleaver, Seminole, FL
Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Pittsboro, NC

Two-Week Volunteers

Thomas Beaman, Jr., Wilson, NC
John Connors, Waco, TX
Tracy Dukes, Rock Hill, SC
Elsie Fox, Columbus, IN
E. Donald Patton, Hampton, GA

One-Week Volunteers

Libbie Baldwin, Columbia, SC
Jane Berkeley, St. Petersburg, FL
Jack Sheridan, Brevard, NC
Chris Sheridan, Brevard, NC
Sandra Sheridan, Piermont, NY
Debra Wilson, Lexington, SC
Jeffrey Berg, St. Helena Island, SC
Elizabeth "Chica" Arndt, Savannah, GA

Judy Lester, Summerville, FL
Marilyn Ogilvie, Beaufort, SC
Leslie Nash, Athens, GA
Elizabeth Contois, Traveler's Rest, SC
Lawrence C. Parham, Latta, SC
Michael Wolf, Jefferson, SC
Hal Curry, Charlotte, NC
Cynthia Curry, Charlotte, NC
Carmen Faulkner, Aiken, SC
Richard Polhemus, Sevierville, TN



JoAn and David Jordan of Santa Maria, California volunteer at Santa Elena for eight weeks every year. (Photo by Stan South)

*The Archaeological Research Trust of
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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR TO TURKEY

TRAVEL TO TURKEY THROUGH THE MAJESTIC WORLD CLASS CITY OF ISTANBUL, ANCIENT CAPPADOCIA, AND NUMEROUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WONDERS ALONG THE BEAUTIFUL AND RUGGED TURQUOISE COAST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AEGEAN SEAS

The landscape of Turkey is magnificent, encompassing a vast variety of geographic features from rugged snow-capped mountains, endless stretches of dry steppes with rolling hills, a magical land of fairy chimneys and cavernous hillsides, to the breathtaking expanse of the rugged Mediterranean coastline displaying patterns which have evolved to perfection over the centuries. Turkey is the center of world civilization, combining characteristics of three continents of the world: Europe, Africa, and Asia, and preserving the legacies of four of history's greatest civilizations: the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman. We will visit Istanbul, including the Blue Mosque, St. Sophia, Topkapi Palace, and the Archaeological Museum; ancient Cappadocia, including Urgup, Goreme, Ihlara canyon, and Kodarak valley; Konya; historic Antalya on the beautiful Mediterranean coast, the ancient plain of Pamphylia at Perge, Aspendos, Phaselis, Kekova, Kas, and Marmaris; then board our traditional *gulet* for a cruise of the Turquoise Coast including Bozukkale, ancient Loryma, Çiftlik, Serce, Bozburun, Sogut Liman, the village of Saranda near ancient Thyssanos, to Dirsekbuku, then sail to Selimiye, Bençik, and explore the quaint streets of Datcha, then cruise to Simi, one of the most secluded and distant of the Greek islands; then to Knidos and ending our cruise at the most charming Turkish town of Bodrum, the site of ancient Halikarnnassus. We will visit the Museum of Underwater Archaeology, the castle of St. Peter, then tour Didyma, Miletus, and Priene en route to Kusadasi, ending our extraordinary journey at Ephesus near Izmir. The traveler will be transformed in time by an unforgettable experience.

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All hotel and lodge accommodations
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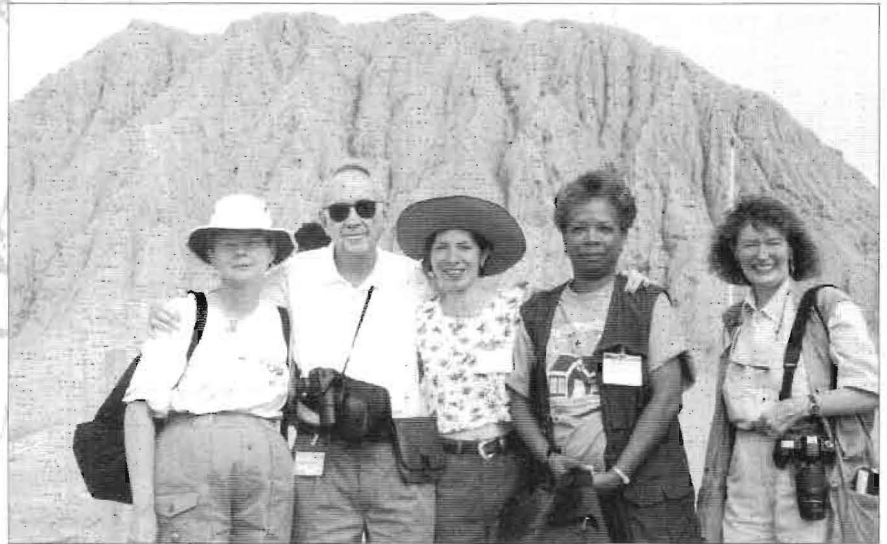
FOR MORE INFORMATION AND A DAY-BY-DAY ITINERARY CONTACT:

Nena Powell Rice, Director of Outreach and Trip Leader
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
1321 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29208
(803) 777-8170
(803) 254-1338 FAX
E-mail: nrice@sc.edu

A Journey into Peru

By Nena Powell Rice

From May 31 to June 15, I led eight people to Peru, South America. Our entire group was from South Carolina. I was joined by my husband, Marion Rice from Columbia, Olga Bowles from Travelers Rest, Cindy Poe, Frances Poe, and Laurens "Nick" Nicholson from Greenville, Lauren Edwards from Charleston, Phillis Beever from Anderson, and Margaret Rucker from Belton. We flew to Lima, the capital city of eight million people, and flew the next morning to Chiclayo, via Trujillo, on the North Coast. We spent two days visiting five important archaeological sites representing the interesting Chavin, Moche, and Chimú cultures. These mud brick cities included the Moche burial site of Sipan (100 BC - AD 700), the Moche period site of Pampa Grande (AD 500-600), the Moche period sites of Huaca del Sol and Huaca de la Luna, the Chavin period site of the Temple of the Dragon (700 BC - AD 100), and the Chimú period site of Chan Chan (built around AD 1,300). We first visited the Bruning Museum in Lambayeque, which gave us an initial overview of these intriguing cultures with a chance to view the



Phillis Beever, "Nick" Nicholson, Moriella Malca, (our guide), Margaret Rucker, and Nena Rice standing in front of a pyramid at Sipan. (Photo by Marion Rice)

Gold Room, which houses the spectacular artifacts recovered from the Royal Tombs of Lord Sipan. The three-hour drive from Chiclayo to Trujillo gave us an opportunity to see the extraordinarily dry, narrow strip of coastal desert that is one of the most arid areas on earth. It rains very little here, but an occasional phenomenon, known as *El Nino*, causes torrential rains that have left these monumental mud brick cities with deep gullies.

A great highlight of the North Coast was to visit the Museo de Cassinelli, an astounding private

archaeological collection of carefully displayed pots and other artifacts including a mummified infant with spina bifida. There are 7,000 artifacts in the total collection, of which only 2,500 are currently on display. The curator delighted in demonstrating some of the most unusual, artistically-made musical instruments, and showed us pots depicting deformities including Bells palsy, elephantiasis, and one showing Siamese twins.

Many activities of the pre-Inca cultures were represented. Each culture had deities that represented plants and animals. Over 500 varieties of roots or tubers have been found represented on pots. The curator showed us dozens of his favorite pieces, letting us examine several as he explained where they came from and what they represented.

We visited Huanchaco Beach, known for its picturesque display of the cigar-shaped totora reed boats, which line the front beach. We watched as a young man demonstrated paddling a totora reed boat in the strong surf, and took photographs of these fascinating watercraft that may have been used to circum-



The Royal Tomb of Lord Sipan. (Photo by Marion Rice)

navigate the oceans very early in time. The inhabitants of Huanchaco are among the few remaining people on the coast who still remember how to construct and use these precarious-looking craft.

We flew back to Lima, arriving late in the evening, and rose early, packed, and drove to the airport for our flight to Puerto Maldonado (via Cuzco), one of five accessible entries into the Amazon Basin. Our guides met us, loaded our baggage, and drove us into town to freshen up before our three and a half hour boat trip into the

Tambopata-Candama Reserve Zone, a large rainforest reserve encompassing 1.4 million hectares. We arrived at the Tambopata Jungle Lodge in mid-afternoon, got settled in our bungalows, and met in the clearing to take a walk on nearby trails in primary

We spent the next two full days exploring the area's trails to oxbow lakes, known as "*cochas*," and saw a myriad of wildlife. June is supposedly the dry season, but we had a down-pour on our first day as we sloshed



"Nick" Nicholson, Frances Poe, Lauren Edwards, Cindy Poe, Olga Bowles, Nena Rice, Margaret Rucker, Dan and Cesar (our guides) at Tambopata Jungle Lodge. (Photo by Marion Rice)

through muddy trails and traversed logs across raging jungle streams. The Tambopata River rose 20 feet in five hours, and it was quite an experience crossing this river amid whole trees and debris.

We had an opportunity one day, under clear skies, to canoe along the shore of a *cocha* looking for caimans, hoatzins, capped herons, oropendulas, toucans, and monkeys. Later that evening, our guides took us on a night walk. We saw bats, spiders, an opossum, kinkajou, a flatworm, butterflies, and a small tree vine snake.

We flew from the jungle to Cuzco, high in the Andean Mountains at 11,500 feet. Cuzco was the capital of the Inca Empire and is the continent's oldest continuously inhabited city. Massive Inca-built stone walls line

most of Cuzco's central streets and form the foundations of colonial and modern buildings. We relaxed and acclimated to the change in elevation, exploring the narrow streets around the plaza. We found restaurants that

had entertainment of traditional dancers and beautiful music of pan pipes and *charangos*, an eight-stringed instrument, slightly larger than an ukelele and backed by armadillo hide.

We met Romulo Lizarraga Valencia, our guide for the next four days to areas around Cuzco, the

villages in the Sacred Valley of the Inca, and Machu Picchu. Romulo was an exceptional guide, and we were immediately immersed in his explanation of this fascinating area. He has just published a book in English, written with the cultural anthropologist Carol Cumes, from Santa Barbara. The book is *Pachamama's Children: Mother Earth and Her Children of the*

See PERU, Page 22



Moche period polychrome frieze being restored at Huaca de la Luna (Pyramid of the Moon) near Trujillo, Peru. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

rainforest. We were immediately introduced to the incredible diversity of plant, animal, bird, and insect life of this extraordinary area.



Nena Rice and Olga Bowles at Huanchaco Beach, known for its preservation of traditional totoro reed boats. (Photo by Marion Rice)



View of Sacsayhuaman and mountains surrounding Cuzco. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

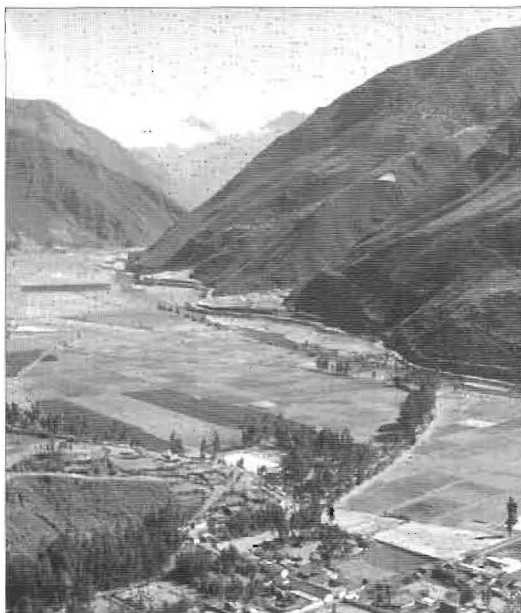
Andes of Peru. He took us first to the Cuzco central market, then to Coricancha, the Inca's Temple of the Sun. In Inca times, the temple walls of Coricancha were lined with some 700 solid gold sheets, each weighing about two kg. These and other gold and silver treasures were melted down within months of the arrival of the Spanish.

Romulo took us to the breathtaking 16th century Cathedral of Cuzco, then into the famous San Blas neighborhood, and its well known artisan shops. We walked from San Blas back to the plaza passing along the "Street of the Stones," where a

foundation stone has 12 different angles adjoining with other stones. In the afternoon, we visited interesting



The "Sanctuaries" at Chan Chan. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)



The Urubamba River valley. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

Inca sites in several areas surrounding Cuzco. We walked through the great Inca fortress of Sacsayhuaman, which overlooks the capital city of Cuzco. Workers were restoring the walls and preparing for the Festival of the Sun, "Inti Raymi," to be held June 24. We drove a short distance to Qenko, a large limestone rock completely covered in carvings used for the ritual offering of *chicha* or perhaps blood; then onto Tambo Machay, a beautiful ceremonial stone

bath, where we washed our faces in the "Fountain of Youth," and stopped briefly at Puca Pucara, where jungle people had special rituals during Inca times. We returned down the winding road to the twinkling lights of Cuzco, and had dinner at La Roma, where Olga and I sampled the traditional Peruvian dish of *cuy* (guinea pig).

We left Cuzco in the crisp early morning, and spent the entire day visiting the small Andean villages of the Urubamba River valley, known as the "Sacred Valley of the Inca." We hiked up to the Pisac Ruins, spent some time in the colorful Pisac market,

and had lunch in the town of Urubamba at a lovely restaurant in beautiful gardens surrounded by snow-capped peaks. We drove to Ollantaytambo, and headed

up into the high Andean Mountains to the village of Willoq, where Quechua-speaking village people practice traditional ways of farming and weaving that have survived two thousand years. The village leader accompanied a teacher, some women, and the precious children of the village to the central plaza to greet us. Romulo had conducted much of his research for his book, *Pachamama's Children*, in this village, and showed the children photographs of people they recognized. I had made special arrangements before coming to bring the teacher gifts from our group for the children, such as pencils, pads, bags, combs, and bread. They would not



The village leader and children of Willoq. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

accept candy or money. Small select groups come here as infrequently as once a month. The women brought out their exquisite antique-woven *mantas*, and we were able to purchase some. Visiting this village touched our hearts and was the outstanding highlight of the trip. We descended the mountain in the late afternoon, and drove back down the valley to Yucay, to overnight at the lovely Posada del Inca, an inn converted from a convent with beautiful courtyards, a small chapel, and fountains draped with flowers.

We left early and drove to Ollantaytambo to catch our train to Machu Picchu, stopping briefly to see the Inca ruins where the last Inca ruler escaped to the jungle by way of the Inca Trail. We followed the path of the rushing Rio Urubamba for an hour and a half to the Machu Picchu Station, and gradually traveled from a drier environment into a tropical cloud forest of lush vegetation, gazing up at magnificent glacial peaks, rivaling the scenic beauty of the Alps. We boarded a bus ascending 3,000 feet to the top of the mountain.

Machu Picchu is South America's best known and most spectacular archaeological site. Romulo led us away from the crowds to areas that we had to ourselves. We spent the entire day exploring the fascinating buildings, feeling the air of grandeur and mystery.

We caught the last bus down to Aguas Calientes, and walked ten minutes to our Hotel Machu Picchu Pueblo. We each had

our own casita with red-tiled roofs, tiled floors, and some with balconies. There were winding paths through prolific gardens of many different varieties of flowering plants and trees. The birding was excellent. A few of us visited the hot springs at the upper end of Aguas Calientes.

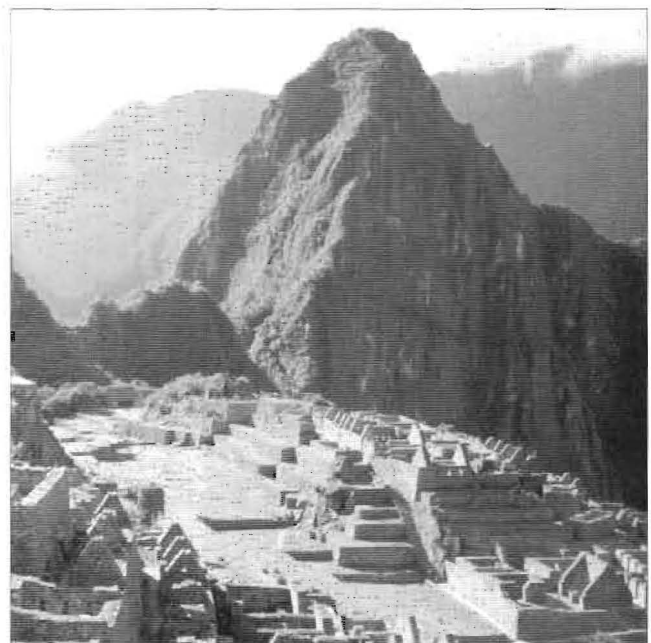
The next morning, a guardian took us on a walk along trails above the Rio Urubamba, pointing out various flowering plants, including many orchids, and the tree where the cock-of-the-rock feeds everyday. Seeing this shy, but magnificent bird was another highlight for us. We caught the 2:00 PM train back to Cuzco, arriving just after dark. We spent our last night in Cuzco shopping for alpaca sweaters, carved gourds,

weavings, ceramics, and other traditional handicrafts of the region.

We left early the next morning, arriving back in Lima by mid-morning. We immediately went to the Museum of the Nation, where we toured the exhibition of the Royal Tombs of Lord Sipan. The astounding grandeur of this exquisite display overwhelmed us. We had our farewell lunch at Rosa Nautica, located on a pier overlooking the Lima coastline. After an extended lunch, we drove to the Gold Museum, which displayed thousands of pieces of solid gold, silver, precious stones, ceramics, and mummies.

For our last night in Peru, we stayed at the Hotel Lucerna, and had a farewell dinner at Manos Morenos, a beautiful colonial restaurant known for traditional Peruvian dishes.

If anyone is interested in a copy of the detailed journal of this trip or interested in going on future trips with the Institute, please contact Nena Powell Rice. Traveling with the Institute will benefit our Archaeologist Research Trust.



Machu Picchu. (Photo by Nena Powell Rice)

Underwater Archaeology

Formerly, *Flotsam and Jetsam*, Newsletter of the Underwater Archaeology Division of SCIAA

The Archaeological Canoe Trail on the Ashley River

By Lynn Harris

An archaeology canoe and kayaking trail has been established on the Ashley River from Bacon's Bridge downstream to Middleton Place. This approximately six-mile tidal float trip affords captivating views of historic shipwrecks, wharves, old river houses, and modern waterside homes. Wildlife is abundant, especially wading and shorebirds like egrets, herons and wood ducks. Bacon's Bridge, originally built by the colonial residents of Dorchester village is located at one end of the trail, and Charleston's famous Middleton Place is at the other end. The

river is narrow and twisting with many overhangs. The tidal range is as much as four feet. Most of the wrecks are only visible at low tide. Paddling has to be planned around tides.

This section of the river played a significant role in Charleston's early history. In 1774, an English traveler described Dorchester as "a pretty good sized town, upon the Ashley River about 20 miles above Charles Town, and navigable all the way up to it...for

vessels of 100 tons burthen." Bacon's Bridge represented the "head of sloop navigation," and steamboats traveled up to and beyond Cedar Grove which was situated opposite Middleton Place and slightly upriver. The navigable waters of the Ashley River allowed

reaches of the river were probably a convenient location to scuttle boats that were unserviceable. Reported historical usage of this river for "hurricane holing" might also account for a high number of damaged and abandoned boats. Another possibility

is the gradual abandonment of vessels that were no longer useful due to changing economic conditions along the Ashley River. For example, change occurred due to the failing economic viability of Dorchester town, decreasing agricultural potential of lands adjacent to the river, and finally the slump of the phosphate industry.

The architecture of three vessels you will

see along the way suggests that these shallow-draft, beamy boats were more practically utilized in an inland tidal context rather than offshore. It is possible that the tug was also used in the harbors, estuaries, and sounds of South Carolina. Sailing vessels and other tidecraft were probably towed by steamtugs. Archaeological evidence indicates that the majority of these wooden vessels date to the mid-19th century or onwards into the early 20th



Old motorized wooden boat lying on the banks of the Ashley River. (Photo by Lynn Harris)

watercraft to travel inland to conduct trade, to visit plantations, to reach Old Dorchester, and to mine phosphate. The historical sites situated along the banks of the Ashley River are an important part of the archaeological evidence relating to South Carolina's settlement patterning and transportation network.

There are a number of possible reasons for the demise of the vessels littering these riverbanks. The upper

century. As this part of the Ashley River was a rich phosphate field during this time period, it is very likely that the vessels in the upper reaches had some association with this industry.

The Archaeological Canoe Trail also forms part of the South Carolina Heritage Corridor. The trail was created with the idea of integrating research with site management and public education. The maritime research, documentation of the wrecks, and design of the trail map was undertaken and funded by our SCIAA office with the volunteer help of Summerville residents, College of Charleston internship students, and a GIS specialist from the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. All the sites lie on the riverbanks or in the marsh and represent an integral part of waterway history of the area that is a frequently neglected part of the educational message.

The intent of the trail is to combine recreational opportunities with heritage tourism, and thereby boost the economy of the surrounding areas. It will represent a partnership between the state, private enterprise, and the



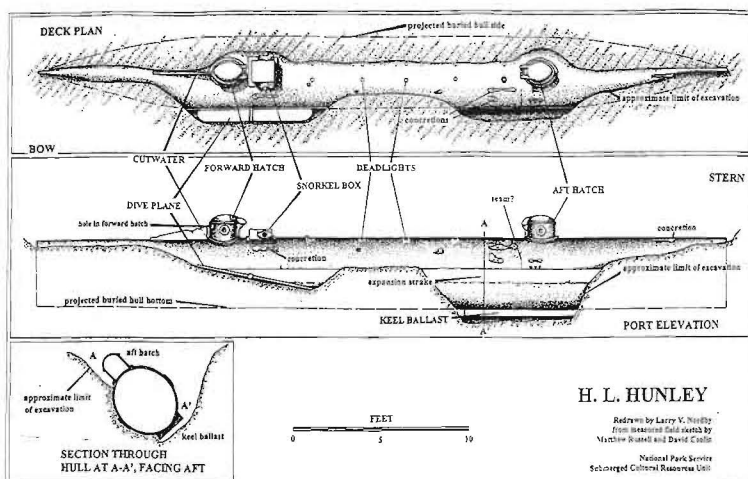
Visitor to Charleston accompanies Lynn Harris to view shipwrecks along the canoe trail. (Photo by Lynn Harris)

local community. We envisage the trail as an opportunity to attract visitors primarily to the Summerville area. Old Dorchester State Park, many of the historic plantations on the Ashley River, and local canoe companies have expressed an interest in using this trail. We also anticipate including it as part of our state public education program during our annual South Carolina Archaeology Week in September and hope it will have similar utility for various Summerville cultural events.

Tour guides, who will include local outfitters and SCIAA and State Parks staff, will talk about the shipwrecks, their context within the maritime history of the state, and the abundant wildlife on the river. The inaugural paddle will be offered on the morning of July 26, 1997, leaving from Old Dorchester State Park at 8:30 AM. Please call Poll Knowland, weekday mornings between 11:00 to 12:00 AM, or leave a message at (803) 873-1740, for registration or more information.

HUNLEY UPDATE

By Christopher F. Amer



Archaeological plan view of *Hunley*. (Drawing courtesy of National Park Service)

The South Carolina *Hunley* Commission has announced that it is moving ahead with plans to raise the submarine *H. L. Hunley*. Fundraising efforts officially kicked off at the first "Raise The *Hunley*" gala, held at Charleston Place Hotel last April. The black tie event was well attended and included Mary Wood Beasley, Honorary Chairperson, and Cliff Robertson, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, as well as Commission members, reenactors, and the interested public. Bruce Rippeteau, Jonathan Leader, and myself represented the SCIAA and USC.

Underwater Archaeology On The Dry Side

By Dee Boehme

I have always loved archaeology. I was fortunate enough to grow up in a household of readers and to have a father who was a member of several book clubs. This meant that we had lots of books around, including many large, beautifully-illustrated volumes on archaeology. What child wouldn't be fascinated with pictures of delicate jewelry from Troy, gold masks from Greece, vine-draped temples in Asia, large-eyed statues from Mesopotamia, and a fragile wreath of flowers laid on a boy king's coffin in Egypt? It seemed to me that being an archaeologist and traveling all over the world would be wonderful. If the books were not enough to give that impression, there was always *National Geographic*, and like most families in the 1950s and 1960s, we gathered around the TV to watch specials on Jerusalem, Abu Simbel, and Knossos. My mother never missed Jacques Cousteau telling us about our rich heritage found on seafloors throughout the world.

As I grew older I became busy with school, and although I never lost

interest in archaeology, it was not encouraged as a "practical" career consideration. Marriage and raising a daughter and assorted pets took priority, and so it went until something momentous happened—my husband took diving lessons!

Suddenly there were bottles, whole and broken, competing with books for shelf space. There were bits and pieces of pottery and ceramics everywhere I looked. The bathroom became a conservation lab, and then there were the buckets. Buckets full of soaking artifacts on the front porch, on the back patio, in the garage, and even in the living room! My husband began to get a look of crazed lust every time he spotted a boat and proceeded to assess

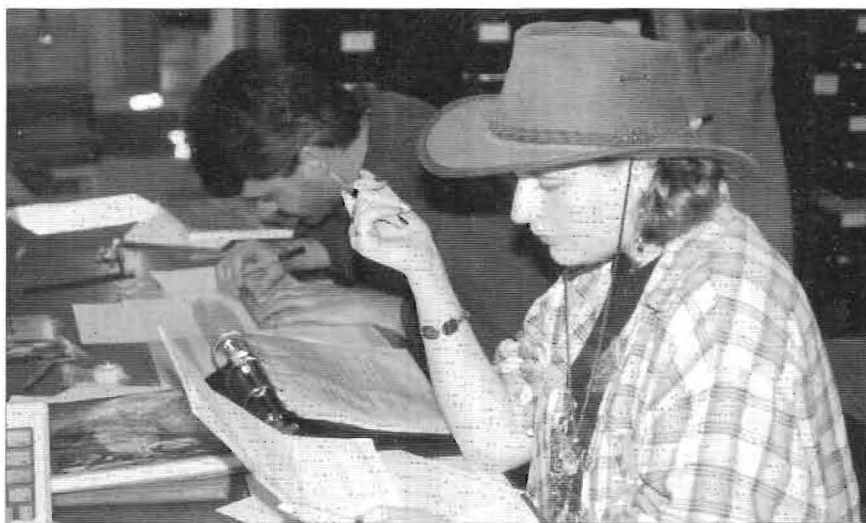


Michelle Mantoath, Gray Davis, Lynn Harris, and Anna Davis record a vernacular watercraft in a barn at Dill Plantation. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

each as a potential dive boat. My daughter and I were clearly in a situation of catch the wave or be sucked under with the undertow. So we volunteered.

It was gradual at first—things like "mind the boat while we go diving," or "bring lunch to the landing while we work this project," or "help me put in a display at the library." I expected to have very little real involvement because after all this was underwater archaeology, and I don't dive. But it turns out that there is a great deal of "underwater" archaeology that can be done by the non-diver. You can even take the same field school training that the divers do.

When SCIAA works on underwater sites, there are many things that can be done, such as prepare slates and equipment, mark and bag artifacts, record information, and man the camera. It is important to recognize that for every hour spent diving, there are many more hours spent cataloging, recording, researching, and reporting information. All of these activities need volunteer help. There are also



Eddie Weathersbee and Helen Boehme assisting with office work, such as drafting site maps and filing paper work. (Photo by Dee Boehme)

opportunities to get your hands dirty on sites that are exposed at low tide, such as some of the wrecks on the Ashley River or on sites like Pritchard's Shipyard that are on the shore. You can measure timbers, sift for artifacts with screens, map and draw sites, and generally put whatever talents you have to good use and maybe even discover a few that you never knew you had.

The following are some of the types of volunteer jobs in which my daughter and I have taken part. It doesn't include everything, but it will serve to give you an idea of the variety of things that volunteers can accomplish.

1. File paperwork at the SCIAA field office.
2. Take slides and photos at project sites and workshops.
3. Sort artifacts collected by a diver by type and number.
4. Prepare artifact sample bags for use in workshops.
5. Prepare underwater slates for use on the CSS *Hunley* project.
6. Assist students during field school training sessions.
7. Carry equipment and help set it up.
8. Take measurements on Ashley River wrecks and record them in the field notebook.
9. Convert measurements taken on the Ashley River wrecks from field notes to scale drawings and then ink them in on mylar.
10. Sort and organize maps at the field office.



Lynn Harris, Dee Boehme, and George Pledger sifting soil from shovel test pits at Pritchard's Shipyard site. (SCIAA photo)

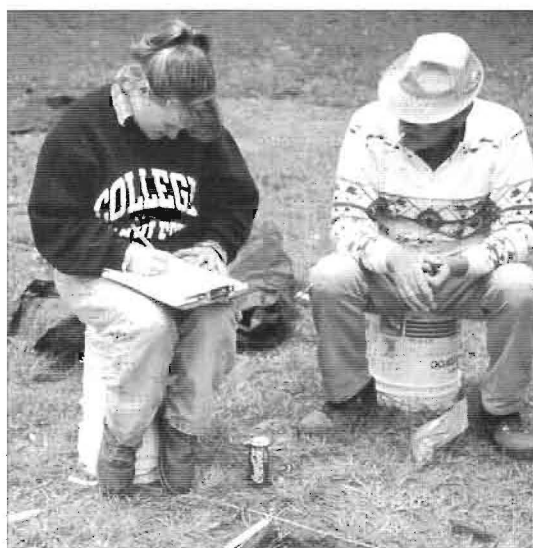
11. Sift, bag, and label artifacts recovered at Pritchard's Shipyard site in Mt. Pleasant.
12. Sort and wash artifacts found at the Pritchard site.
13. Organize and staple handouts for workshops.
14. Assist in shovel tests at the Pritchard site.
15. Help lay out desktop publications at SCIAA office.
16. Photograph or draw artifacts.
17. Help take transit readings.
18. Assist SCIAA staff at Archaeology Field Day and at other events where SCIAA presents a display.
19. Put up exhibits at libraries and museums.
20. Prepare food for conference banquets.

While attending an underwater archaeology conference, I picked up a newsletter with an article inviting volunteers to contact the State Parks archaeologist,

Monica Beck about participating in a dig at Old Dorchester State Park. As a result of that article, I now divide my volunteer time between land and underwater sites. Much of the work that gets done wouldn't be possible without the support of trained volunteers, and in fact, many archaeological areas would not be found at all without the help of private citizens who observe and report suspected sites.

Let me conclude by

saying that although I may have only traveled counties instead of countries away from home in the pursuit of archaeology, I still think it's every bit the wonderful job that I imagined it to be as a child. So whether you like your archaeology on the wet side or on the dry side, I would highly recommend that you volunteer. You can get in touch with Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at the SCIAA Field Office at 762-6105 for more information.



Virginia Pierce and Chuck Cornelison filling out excavation forms at Old Dorchester State Park. (Photo by Dee Boehme)

North Carolina Maritime Conference

By Carl Naylor

Several SCIAA Underwater Archaeology Division staff members traveled to the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort, North Carolina, in April to give talks at the 1997 North Carolina Underwater Maritime Conference. The staff members were Jim Spirek, Lynn Harris, and Carl Naylor. Accompanying the staff members were Doug and Dee Boehme of Summerville, who also gave talks at the conference.

Jim Spirek, an underwater archaeologist with the Underwater Archaeology Division, told the group about his upcoming project in the Port Royal Sound. The project will include a remote sensing survey of the sound. Anomalies discovered during survey will be inspected and recorded by divers. In addition, visual inspections of maritime shoreline features will be conducted. See future issues of *Legacy*, for more on this exciting project.

Lynn Harris, head of the Sport Diver Archaeological Management Program (SDAMP), discussed the public education and research aspect of the program. Since 1990, SDAMP has offered underwater archaeology field training courses and continuing education workshops to divers and non-divers. Harris reviewed the

various aspects of these courses and workshops and how well they were succeeding in meeting the program's research and management goals.

As an archaeological assistant with SDAMP, I discussed the program's Hobby Diver

License Program. In 1973, South Carolina began issuing licenses to sport divers for the recovery of artifacts and fossils from the state's waters. Since then more than 3,500 licenses have been issued. I discussed how this program has benefited the state as well as the licensed divers.

Doug Boehme, a sport diver and Research Affiliate at SCIAA, gave a presentation on the *Helen B.* project. In July 1996, Doug discovered a large wooden vessel embedded in the bank of the Wando River, several miles upstream from Charleston Harbor. Doug, along with a group of dedicated sport divers, is currently conducting an investigation of the wreck under



Jim Spirek, facing camera, discusses his Port Royal Sound project during a break at the North Carolina Maritime Symposium held in April at the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort, NC. (SCIAA photo)

the guidance of SCIAA. Doug told the group about the methods being used to excavate the vessel, the history of the immediate area, and speculated on the identity and use of the vessel.

Dee Boehme, a non-diving volunteer on many of SCIAA's underwater projects, gave a talk on the many opportunities for non-diver involvement in underwater archaeology. She described how non-diving volunteers work on shipwrecks that are on riverbanks or exposed at low tide, assist on the terrestrial components of underwater sites, and get involved in the documentation process through drawing, research, and photography.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Legacy*, Vol. 2, No. 1, March 1997, had three photographs mislabeled on page 21. These are the correct captions.



Figure 4: Baked clay objects. (Photo by Doug Boehme)



Figure 5: Full-grooved axe. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

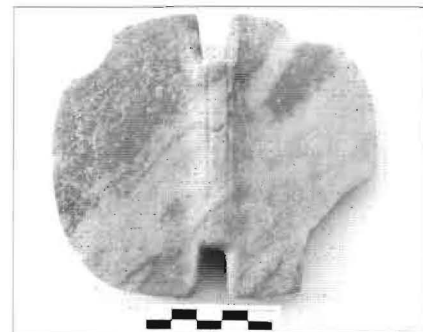


Figure 6: Southern Notched Ovate bannerstone. (Photo by Doug Boehme)

Schedule of Events for Sport Divers

By Lynn Harris and Carl Naylor

"Sight on This" Workshop at Old Dorchester State Park in Summerville (Saturday, July 19)

Learn how to use a transit, lay survey lines, dig test pits, and excavate archaeological units. This workshop will require active participation. The integral historical link between the land and the water will be a significant theme. The importance of combining terrestrial and underwater fieldwork and survey methodologies will be explained in the context of Fort Dorchester's location on the Ashley River. Cost is \$10. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA at P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. The remainder of the fee should be paid to the State Park on arrival. Contact Monica Beck at (803) 873-1740 or 873-7475, for further information.

Ashley River Canoeing and Kayaking Shipwreck Trail (Saturday, July 26)

Paddle the Ashley River and learn about the maritime history of the area represented by shipwrecks embedded

in the riverbanks. Tour guides will discuss a variety of diverse topics such as the vernacular boat construction techniques, shipwreck disposal patterns, trade, industry and settlements along the river. Total cost to be determined based upon availability of canoes. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA at P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. For more information, contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.

South Carolina Archaeology Week (September 27 to October 4)

Archaeology events will be held state-wide. Contact Nena Powell Rice for further information and a Calendar of Events at (803) 777-8170. (See page 32 in this issue of *Legacy*.)

"Going all the Way, the Right Way: Official Methods for Reporting a New Shipwreck Site," Workshop in Charleston (Saturday, October 11)

Spend a few hours in the morning discussing the procedures and

requirements for reporting a shipwreck site to the SCIAA Information Management Division. This will be followed by a boat trip out to some old wrecks lying on the beach at Snake Island on the Stono River to practice these methods. Divers and non-divers are welcome. Cost is \$10. Send a \$5 deposit to SCIAA at P.O. Box 12448, Charleston, SC 29422. For more information, contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.

Conference in Underwater Archaeology in Atlanta (January 7-10, 1998)

This annual conference will feature presentations and workshops offered by underwater archaeologists from all around the US and many other nations. We are considering a session on public participation in underwater archaeology and would like a few advanced FTC (Field Training Course) students to consider giving 10-minute papers. For more information, contact Lynn Harris or Carl Naylor at (803) 762-6105.



Lynn Harris standing behind a shipwreck on the Ashley River Archaeological Canoe Trail. (SCIAA photo)

South Carolina Archaeology Week

By Nena Powell Rice

The Sixth Annual South Carolina Archaeology Week 1997 will be held September 27-October 4, 1997.

Archaeology Field Day will be held at Sadlers Creek State Park on Friday night and Saturday, October 3-4, 1997. Bruce Rippeteau, the state archaeologist and director of SCIAA, has once again made a commitment to provide coordination in the statewide programming, which will involve schools, museums, libraries, the archaeological and preservation community, and other public forums throughout the state of South Carolina. Your involvement is encouraged and welcomed.

John Cable, Chair of the Poster Committee, is currently designing the new poster for this year. The theme this year is "Prehistoric Archaeology in South Carolina," focusing on shell rings.

Programming for events during Archaeology Week are being finalized. I want to thank the professional community once again for making strong commitments in public education, and for getting your program information to me by the deadline.

I think we have some great programs planned for Archaeology Week this year. Programs offered

include a Farmers Frontier Weekend from September 26-28 in Barnwell County; a second symposium on "Mt. Pleasant Prehistoric Archaeology" on September 27; an archaeology canoe trip on the Congaree River

on September 28; sweet grass basket making demonstrations all week at the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site; an open excavation at Old Dorchester State Park, celebrating its 300 year history all week; canoeing and kayaking trips on the new Archaeological Site Canoe Trail on the Ashley River, starting at Old Dorchester; a public tour and excavation at the George Bush site near Aiken; daily tours at the new Sewee Environmental and Education Center near Awendaw; and numerous programs at several state parks across



Steve Watts from the Schiele Museum of Natural History demonstrates Southeastern prehistoric techniques to crowd at the 9th Archaeology Field Day at Sadlers Creek State Park. (Photo by Daryl P. Miller)

the state. Archaeology Field Day is being coordinated by Lesley Drucker, who has contacted participants and has received great responses from demonstrators. We are looking forward to returning to Sadlers Creek State Park on Friday and Saturday, October 3-4, for another great time at this 10th annual event.

Please contact me at SCIAA for further information on how your local school, library, museum, church group, or scout group can participate. We look forward to seeing everybody there!

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